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## ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

**Was Willow Bark Smoked by Indians?** — A large number of travelers in North America, who have made observations among the Indians during the last three centuries, have told us that the aborigines smoked the bark of red willow, either mixed with tobacco or as a substitute for it. If authority were of any value, we have enough of it to decide this question definitely and forever, yet I seriously doubt if any of our Indians smoked willow bark. They used so many articles in addition to tobacco that it is rather hazardous to say that willow was never used, but this much I may aver: that it did not supply the bark they usually smoked and that it was not, as many have told us, the ordinary source of the well-known *kinnikinnik*.

Here is a sample of the statements we find in the works of travelers and ethnographers. The famous George Catlin, describing in 1832 the dress of the Mandan chief Four Bears, says: "His *tobacco-sack* was made of the skin of an otter, and tastefully garnished with quills of the porcupine, in it was carried his *k'nick-k'neck* (the bark of the red willow which is smoked as a substitute for tobacco)." <sup>1</sup>

Now, of this particular tribe, the Mandans, in whose vicinity I lived nearly eight years, I can positively assert that they did not smoke willow bark and that their kinnikinnik was obtained chiefly from *Cornus sericea*, or silky cornel, a species of dogwood. This I believe to be true of all Indians to whom travelers have ascribed the habit of smoking willow bark.

When first I went among wild Indians (in 1865), I went with the idea, gained from reading and conversation, that they smoked willow bark. Traders and others, who had lived years among them, told me so. Had I remained but a few months in the Indian country, or had I lived there many years and known nothing of botany, I might have come away and added one more to the witnesses in favor of willow bark.

In 1865, at old Fort Union, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, I saw an Assiniboin bringing in from the woods a handful of red twigs. On asking an old resident what they were, I was informed that the Indian

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<sup>1</sup>*North American Indians*, London, 1866, vol. I, p. 147.

carried red willow, the bark of which he used in smoking. I examined one of the twigs and was surprised to see that it was not willow. Although the foliage had been all removed, it was evident from the remaining scars that the shrub, unlike the willow, had opposite leaves. For the consideration of a cup of sugar, which in those days was a standard of value on the upper Missouri among tribes that knew nothing of our money, I induced the Assiniboin to take me to the woods and show me the shrub from which he had cut his twigs. He led me in a few minutes to a bush, which I saw at once was *Cornus sericea*, for I had become well acquainted with the species years before on botanical rambles in the forests of the upper Mississippi. I subsequently investigated the subject among other tribes east of the Sierras and always with the same result.

Although travelers and ethnologists are far astray in this matter, the botanists seem to labor under no delusion. In that standard work, Gray's *Manual of Botany of the Northern United States*, we find that the author gives "kinnikinnik" as one of the trivial names of *Cornus sericea*; but he gives no such name to any of the willows.

I have sometimes, but rarely, seen *Cornus stolonifera*, a shrub closely resembling *C. sericea*, culled for kinnikinnik. Dr Gray makes some concession to popular ignorance by giving "red osier" as a trivial name for this species. But osier here must be regarded as a misnomer.

It cannot be denied that these two species of dogwood bear some resemblance to red-barked willow, particularly in the winter, when the leaves have fallen.

I once saw in manuscript an essay by a physician in which he maintained that the freedom from malaria, enjoyed by the Indians of the upper Missouri, was to be attributed to the salicin contained in the willow bark which they smoked.

As I have seen works, by learned scholars, quite recently published, in which this error about willow bark is repeated, I think I should not longer delay in calling special attention to it.

WASHINGTON MATTHEWS.

**Klikitat Baskets.** — I have been looking over several large collections of coiled and imbricated baskets from the upper Columbia and the Fraser river drainage. These have been called "Klikitats" by collectors; they differ, however, in many respects. First, the foundation of the coil in the genuine Klikitat and many of the Selish baskets is somewhat cylindrical in form, but many beautiful specimens from about the mouth of Fraser river and Sechelt inlet have a flat strip of wood for the foundation, often as much as three-fourths of an inch in width. Between

these two extremes there are any number of intermediate forms ; but the most beautiful examples are flat and glossy on the outside, because of a thin narrow strip of foundation. Secondly, in the sewing there are differences with reference to the systematic splitting of the stitches underneath by the passing stitch, giving a bifurcated effect. In others, slovenly sewing will produce a careless example of the same bifurcation ; but in still others the sewing is done carefully so as to avoid this splitting of the stitch underneath. Thirdly, in genuine Klikitat the bottom is a regular flat coil ; the first turn does not extend to the limit of the bottom ; but in other examples, especially those that have a wide foundation, the sewing is back and forward and across in perfectly straight lines, as in plowing a field. Fourthly, in the old patterns the bottom rests on the ground, but in others an additional hoop or ring of some kind is sewed on, making a sort of stand, as in a dish or tea-cup. Fifthly, the imbrication on some examples covers only the upper part of the body ; the lower part is plain. In others various designs are formed in black, brown, and grass color, and completely cover the body. Sixthly, there is an interesting group of these baskets in which the ornamentation is not imbricated at all, but runs along over and under the stitches after the manner of what is called "beading" in lace work. Practically this beading is the widely distributed "overlaying" on the plain wood of the foundation with colored straw or black, but in these examples it passes over and under so as to create attractive damask patterns.

In trying to find an exact location, ethnic and geographic, for these many varieties, it turns out that the old-fashioned truncated pyramid, round at the corners in close and beautiful workmanship, is found all the way from the headwaters of the Fraser and Thompson to the Strait. In addition to these, the forms differing from the fundamental vary more and more as the river mouth is approached, where the band-boxes and packing-cases of the most recent form take the place of the old-fashioned cooking-basket.

I write this note, not so much to state these facts, as to show my own embarrassment. If any reader of the *Anthropologist* can tell me how to classify the collection of imbricated ware in the National Museum, giving the proper location, tribe, and name to each of the varieties here described, I shall be extremely grateful.

O. T. MASON.

**An Algonquian Loan-word in Siouan.** — In the vocabulary of the "O-maw-haw Language," given on page lxxxi of "Astronomical and Meteorological Records, and Vocabularies of Indian Languages, taken on the Expedition for Exploring the Mississippi and its Western Waters,

under the Command of Major S. H. Long, of the United States' Topographical Engineers, in 1819 and 1820" (Philadelphia, 1822), which is bound up with the second volume of Edwin James' account of Long's "Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains" (Philadelphia, 1823), there is the following entry: British, *suk-an-ash*, — not a proper Omawhaw word." In the Oto vocabulary on page lxxx we also find: "British, *ra-gar-rash-ing*, probably not an Oto word." The Omaha *sakanash* and the Oto *ragarrashing* here recorded are, as Long suspected, loan-words, and their source is from some of the Algonquian dialects. They both belong evidently to the same family as the Ojibwa *shaganosh*, "Englishman," and the cognate words in other closely related Algonquian tongues, which, according to most authorities, are corruptions of the French *anglais* — or, better, perhaps, of *les anglais*. In a French-Mississauga manuscript in the Toronto Public Library, dating ca. 1801, the word for *anglais* is given as *zaganassa*; the vocabularies in the sixth volume (1800) of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society record for "English": Mountaineer *agaleshou*, Micmac *agalsheeau*. In modern Nipissing the word for "Englishman" is *aganeca*, concerning which Cuq, in his "Lexique Algonquin," p. 16, remarks: "Ce mot *aganeca* [*aganasha*], n'est autre chose que notre mot *anglais* algonquinisé; on disait autrefois, *angaleca*, les Sautaux disent, *caganac* [*shaganash*], les Otawas *saganac* [*saganash*], les Cris *akaias*, les Abénaquis *anglis* d'où est sorti le mot *yankees*." It is interesting to find that this Algonquian loan-word from French became a loan-word itself in Siouan, either directly or through *métis* influence.

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

**Mary Louise Duncan Putnam**, of Davenport, Iowa, died February 20th in her seventy-first year. Mrs Putnam was born at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1832, and soon after her marriage in 1854 to Charles E. Putnam, of Saratoga, New York, moved to Davenport, where she thenceforward continuously resided. Of the many public and private enterprises in which Mrs Putnam manifested deep interest, that of particular moment to students of science was the Davenport Academy of Sciences, of which she was the first woman to become a member, and of which her son, Joseph D. Putnam, was secretary when only fifteen years of age. On the death of young Putnam in his twenty-sixth year, his mother's interest, already awakened through his devotion to the Academy and love for his chosen field of scientific work, became enthusiastic, and henceforth the Academy found in Mrs Putnam an active and loyal supporter in its every undertaking. Through her generosity the

"Putnam Publication Fund" was established, through which the Academy has been enabled to continue the publication of its important series of *Proceedings*. She was instrumental also in acquiring additional land as well as in obtaining possession of the church building which now forms Science Hall of the Academy, and in the appointment of a permanent curator. Much of the work performed by the Academy in recent years has been due to Mrs Putnam's devotion to its interests and to her broad liberality.

By the terms of Mrs Putnam's will, and the relinquishment on the part of her children of their share in her estate, the Davenport Academy becomes possessed of an endowment fund of about \$24,000, which will insure the permanent continuance of its important work. At the time of her death Mrs Putnam was president of the Academy and a fellow of the A. A. S. F. W. H.

**Wisconsin Archeological Survey.** — A bill "to provide for the survey and preservation of the Indian mounds of the state of Wisconsin, and providing an appropriation therefor," was introduced in the Wisconsin legislature on February 11. The bill contemplates an appropriation of \$2500 per annum for the prosecution of an archeological survey of the state, as well as for the "exploration and preservation of such mounds as are commonly known as Indian mounds," especially those in danger of demolition. The money is to be expended by the commissioners of the Geological and Natural History Survey of the state, who are authorized to appoint a director and the necessary assistants. Special reports are to be submitted by the director from time to time. It is greatly to be hoped that the bill may soon be enacted into law. The encroachment of agricultural operations, the effect of the elements, and the ever-present vandal all tend to the destruction of many of these relics of a passing race, and unless steps looking to their survey and preservation are taken in the near future, the opportunity will be forever lost. It seems eminently fitting that the state of Wisconsin, which has been such a liberal patron of science and history, and which is so rich in archeological remains, should take the initiative in this matter.

**Dr Alfredo Chavero.**—By his recent appointment as Director of the Museo Nacional, of Mexico, Dr Chavero merits the congratulations of the many friends which he made in the United States during the thirteenth session of the International Congress of Americanists, held at New York in October, to which he was a delegate from the sister Republic. Owing to Dr Chavero's reputation as an archeologist and historian, his high standing as a statesman, and his many fine personal qualities, no better selection for

the directorship of such an important institution could have been made. Dr Chavero's works have been long and favorably known to Americanists, while his poetic nature is reflected in several dramas based on episodes in the early history of his country. He has been a member of congress since 1869, and his influence as well as his appreciation of justice was characteristically shown when, in 1879, he suspended President Diaz from the privileges of the Masonic fraternity, of which Dr Chavero was a prominent officer, by reason of the attitude of the former in the execution of nine citizens of Vera Cruz who had been suspected of conspiracy. He was elected senator in 1886, and for years has been an ardent supporter of the President in the promotion of the welfare of the nation. Dr Francisco Rodriguez has been appointed Sub-director of the Museum.

F. W. H.

**A Doll Exhibition.** — An international exhibition of dolls and puppets will be held at Liège, Belgium, from May 21st to June 14th next, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Les Amis du Vieux Liège. The exhibition will be held in the hall of the Société Libre d'Émulation, under the auspices of a committee consisting of many prominent anthropologists, folklorists, and other savants of Europe. The prospectus announces that the exhibition will comprise dolls both ancient and modern, native and foreign, rich and poor, solid and stuffed, animate and inanimate, as well as beds, carriages, clothing and other doll paraphernalia, books, photographs, engravings, and in fact everything pertaining to dolls, puppets, and marionnettes. The cost of transportation of exhibits will be borne by the committee. M. Ch. J. Comhaire, 13 rue St-Hubert, Liège, Belgium, will cheerfully afford full information. Exhibits should be addressed to M. Louis Raskin and marked "Pour l'Exposition de Poupées de Liège."

**International Congress of Americanists.** — The thirteenth annual session of the International Congress of Americanists was held at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, October 20-25, 1902. The meeting was very successful from both a scientific and a social point of view. Delegates from foreign governments and others representing the museums, learned and scientific societies, universities, etc., were in attendance. Some 95 papers, covering all aspects of the study of the American aborigines, were read or offered to the Congress, and many interesting discussions took place. The next session of the Congress will be held at Stuttgart, Germany, in 1904. An extended account of the proceedings by the writer of this note will be found in *Science* (N. Y.), 1902, N. S., XVI, 884-898.

A. F. C.

**Gustav Brühl.** — We regret to record the recent death of Dr Gustav Brühl, of Cincinnati. Dr Brühl was the author of *Die Culturvölker Alt-Amerika's* (New York, Cincinnati, and St Louis, 1875-1887) and of *Zwischen Alaska und Fierland* (Berlin, 1896), as well as of many brief papers published principally in anthropological and geographical journals. Among the latter are *The Ruins of Iximche; Aztlán-chiromotzoc, Eine ethnologische Studie*; and *Pre-columbian Syphilis in the Western Hemisphere*. Dr Brühl was a founder of the American Anthropological Association, and was in attendance at the meeting of the International Congress of Americanists in October last.

**Sugar-making in Sumatra.** — In the district of Simalur, on the west coast of Sumatra, the juice is extracted from sugar-cane, usually, by rolling a heavy log backward and forward over the cane. But Dr W. L. Abbott figures another form in which a latch-shape piece of wood is suspended; the cane is passed over the perpendicular face of the latch on which works freely a lever, whose pointed end is inserted just above; the cane is pushed back and forward between these two surfaces and the juice being extracted falls in a dish underneath. O. T. MASON.

**Dr Jacopo Danielli**, docent in anthropology at the Istituto di Studi Superiori, Florence, whose death occurred April 19, 1901, had since the death of his father devoted much of his attention to the management of the industrial establishment which fell into his hands. Dr Danielli had published studies on the crania of the natives of Nias and on the anatomy of the people of the island of Engano, and left uncompleted a more extensive work on the morphology of the teeth in man. A. F. C.

A RICH COLLECTION of Babylonian antiquities has been presented by the Sultan of Turkey to Professor H. V. Hilprecht, head of the Department of Archeology of the University of Pennsylvania, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Imperial Museum at Constantinople, and have now been deposited in the University Museum. Professor Hilprecht has been awarded the Lucy Wharton Drexel medal of the University of Pennsylvania for his archeological researches.

THE NEW BUILDING of the Department of Archeology of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, was opened with appropriate exercises on Saturday, March 28. This department of the Academy, to which attention has already been called in these pages, is meeting with great success under the honorary directorship of Dr Charles Peabody and the curatorship of Mr Warren K. Moorehead.

THE DUC DE LOUBAT, already the most liberal patron of anthropological research, has given \$100,000 to Columbia University for the estab-



lishment of a Chair of American Archeology. Mr Marshall H. Saville, curator of Mexican archeology in the American Museum of Natural History, has been elected to the professorship.

THE DEPARTMENTS of anthropology, philosophy, and psychology of Columbia University have been grouped to form one of the newly organized divisions of the University. Of this "Division of Philosophy, Psychology, and Anthropology" Prof. J. McK. Cattell is chairman, and Dr Adam Leroy Jones secretary.

ORIENTAL PRIZE OF THE ACADEMY. — The Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres de l'Institut de France has awarded the Delalande-Guérineau prize for the promotion of Oriental studies to M. Victor Chauvin, professor of Oriental Literature at the University of Liège, Belgium, for the first volume of his *Bibliographie arabe*.

PRIZES OF THE SOCIÉTÉ D'ANTHROPOLOGIE DE PARIS. — The Broca prize (1500 francs) has been awarded to Dr Paul Gaudin for his *Anthropométrie à l'âge de la puberté*, and the Fauvelle prize (2000 francs) to Jules Soury for his *Le système nerveux central*.

SALOMON REINACH, one of the collaborators of *L'Anthropologie* and an archeologist of note, has been appointed curator of the Museum of National Antiquities at St-Germain-en-Laye, in succession to Alexandre Bertrand.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the American Oriental Society, recently held at Baltimore, a committee was appointed to memorialize Congress for an extensive geographical, geological, and ethnographical survey of the Philippine islands.

PROF. F. W. PUTNAM, curator of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, has been awarded the Lucy Wharton Drexel medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for distinguished work in American archeology.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE "POLITISCH-ANTHROPOLOGISCHE REVUE, Monatschrift für das Soziale und Geistige Leben der Völker," was begun some months ago under the editorship of Ludwig Woltmann and Hans K. E. Buhmann of Leipzig.

DR LIVINGSTON FARRAND, of Columbia University, has been appointed an assistant curator in the Department of Ethnology of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

DR ALOIS HRDLICKA has been appointed Assistant Curator of Physical Anthropology in the National Museum.